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THIS IS GERMANY

THIS IS GERMANY

AN ART-BOOK

BY

GUNTHER HAGEN

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Coloured picture of the cover:
The Town Hall in Rothenburg/T. after a coloured photography of Kurt Röhrig

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Text by Dr. Adrian Mohr

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This is Germany

Germany's geographical frontiers consist of the Baltic and North Sea coasts to the north and the Alps to the south. To the east and the west there are no natural frontiers, here the boundaries correspond to a line beyond which manifestations of German life cease. An alert eye recognizes the change in architecture, in road constructions and even in field cultivations. The German landscape has its very own character. The same is true, naturally, of the people. This visual and true German border coincides in the main with the political frontier as it stood in 1937. It is the frontier of the Germany illustrated in this book. The division of the pictures into ten groups has nothing to do with the present day political division of the German states. Though full of contrasts they are nevertheless part of a whole: all together they are Germany. Their relationship to one another reflects the colourful mosaic of the German tribes. Nature forms the human character. The marshes with their individual farmsteads are essentially different from the Upper Bavarian villages and each environment through the generations naturally produced a different type of people; in the "Rhineland Home" a different human being must needs develop than in the East Prussian communal home; but German they are all, as German as the land. Millions have lost their homeland, none have forgotten it. Millions more grow up with childhood memories of the country of their youth but there is a danger that this memory may fade. Hundreds of thousands of German children have never seen their native land. May this book, in the older ones, stir anew the love for their lost homeland; may it strengthen the memory of the younger ones and kindle the love for their native land in the youngest.

These photographs will show that the German's affection belongs not alone to his own familiar corner of his homeland but to the whole of Germany.

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What lies to the east is often considered poor or even backward territory. This erroneous idea is easily explained; since the days of the Romans there has existed a decline of prosperity from west to east. The climate allows easier and richer harvests in the west than it does further east, so does the soil. In the last five centuries the coal fields of the west created wealth denied the central and east German regions. Furthermore there remains in the western provinces some of the splendour that marked the reign of the ecclesiastical princes and some of the general prosperity, which even the simple folk enjoyed. Today there is the influence of the heavy industries. In the east few ever acquired riches. The masses were less well-to-do though far from poverty and misery. These differences are apparent everywhere in eastern Germany. To some lesser extent even in many parts of central Germany. Prosperity and poverty however are not yardsticks of culture and culture is at as high a level on the Elbe and beyond as in the west. It is true that it is apparent that resources were smaller than in the west but this calls for all the more admiration for what has been achieved. Just how great these achievements have been is a revelation to everyone who visits the eastern provinces. The motto of the German populace in these regions has always been: "earn what you would possess!" Our political neighbours failed to do likewise.

Many may think when looking at these photographs: what a wonderful country the Lord has given to the Germans! We do not wish to quarrel with this sentiment but history tells a different story. The Romans were easily dissuaded from conquering the Germanic provinces; the country did not appeal to them for (beyond the "Limes" [Roman Wall] which they erected later) it was cold, rough and wet. The peasants probably—as still today in the northern countries—had little chance to grow crops, but were mainly keepers of livestock. If Germany today is well cultivated and has pushed productivity to its limit, it was no gift from heaven. It is the result of devoted effort through more than a thousand years, together with experience and enterprise. What today entitles us to be proud was earned by hard and honest work; not by single individuals

but by an entire people, in the course of generations. True, outstanding achievements are always the work of specially gifted individuals, particularly in the cultural field; the foundation upon which such masterpieces are built and without which they could not last, however, is provided only by the efforts of all. Since such achievements were won in a country where conditions were not favourable the title of this creative people to this land cannot be disputed.

The loss of the eastern provinces is terrible, specially in these times; irreplaceable because they were a manifestation of German life. Past are the times of quiet enjoyment of beautiful things, gone the simple happy life. The call of distant lands has taken hold of the German people. Industry, revolutionary inventions and discoveries of science play a decisive part in the new life in Germany, they are changing the German scene and the German himself. The old Germany cannot be rebuilt, only a new Germany can be created. It is our duty to see that the new shall be as truly German as the Germany that was lost.

Our book wants to be more than just a welcome gift for many, it wants to be for the foreign visitor both a souvenir and an invitation to seek out and enjoy what he has not yet seen on his travels. The number of visitors from foreign lands is considerable. Many come to restore their health in German spas, many come to enjoy the beauty of German towns and the German landscape. Many come to visit German scientific research stations and take the opportunity to visit the Rhineland, Heidelberg, Munich, Hamburg or Berlin.

Perhaps this book will make readers outside Germany understand why Germans cling to every inch of their Fatherland!

K

Berlin, March, Mecklenburg

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Berlin, March, Mecklenburg

Berlin: Since the days of the Hohenzollerns a city—capital—capital of the Reich—metropolis! Metropolis even today! Potsdam, once the city of soldiers, city of castles and gardens.

All around the "desert" of the March—in truth an enchanting landscape, where tranquil lakes and vast expanses of water stretch among solemn forests of fir trees. Provincial towns presenting characteristic scenes and buildings of red brick in gothic architecture. Theodor Fontane has made this country known to all through his book: "Excursions in the March."—To the north the March landscape joins up with Fritz Reuter's "leisurely Mecklenburg," also a country of innumerable lakes, bedded in softly undulating chains of hills, with castles and mansions, with romantic small towns and ancient villages, for a long time removed from the world and traffic, but discovered in the age of the motor car and now, very rightly—praised by many.

The Eosander Portal of Berlin Castle

The Town Hall of Western Berlin with the Bell of Freedom

The Brandenburg Gate

Berlin: The Column of Victory

The French cathedral

Potsdam: The historical mill at Sanssouci Park

Triumph Gateway and New Palace

The Lake of Tschetsch near Lagow, Neumark

25 View from Nikolskoe near Potsdam of the River Havel and Pfauen (Peacock) Island

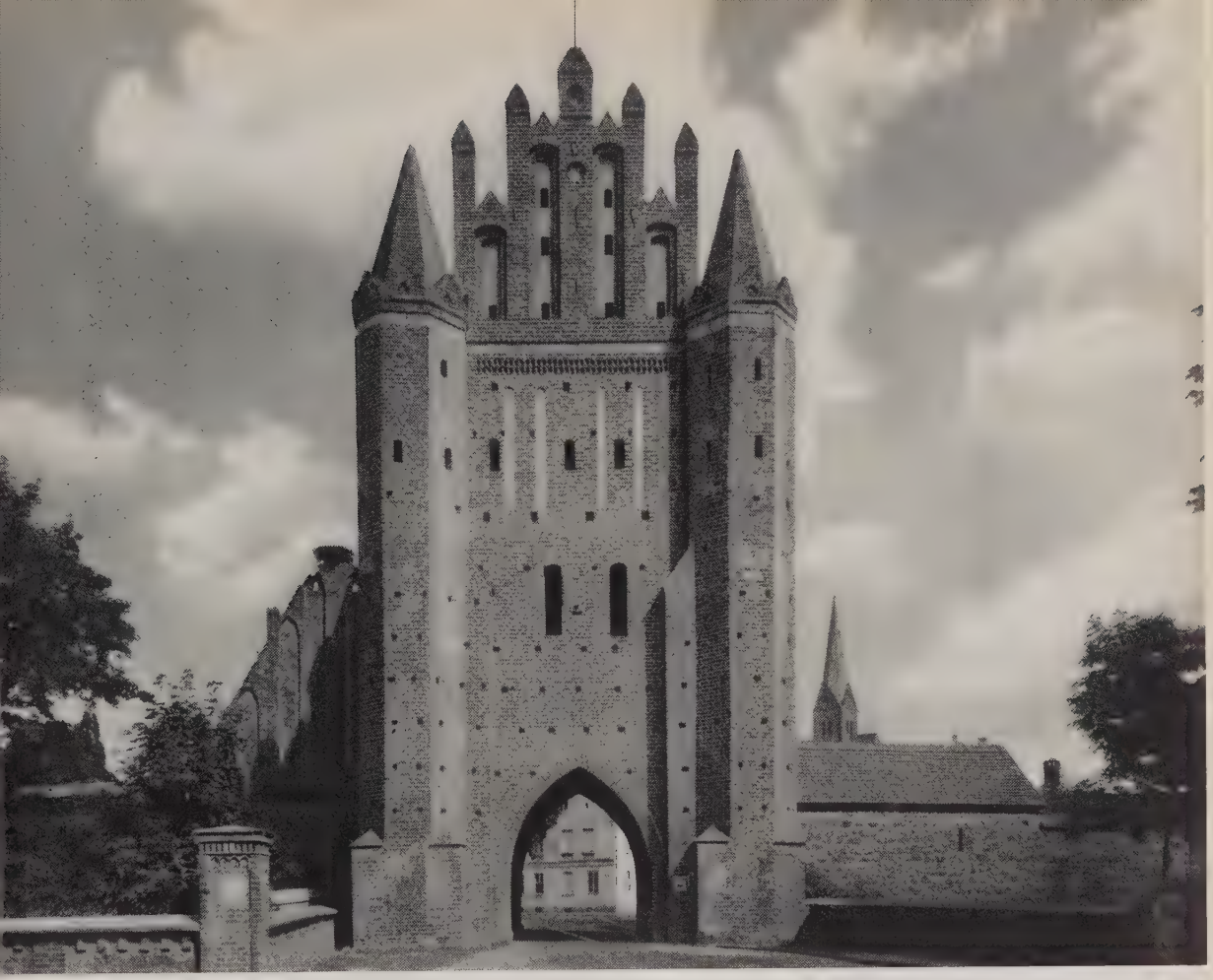
Gothic architecture in brick in the March of Brandenburg: The Church of the Chorin Monastery . . .

. . . Town Hall of Koenigsberg/Neumark

The Spree Forest is a veritable water paradise . . .

. . . Flat-bottomed boats are here the only means of communication

The Treptow Gate in New Brandenburg/Mecklenburg



The New Brandenburg Gate in Friedland/Mecklenburg

A windmill in the March of Brandenburg

The Schwedt Gate in Koenigsberg/Neumark

Pomerania, East Prussia, West Prussia

A broad coastal strip, the area from the island of Ruegen to Memel on the bay of Courland, ruptured after World War I by the Polish Corridor and the short lived Freestate of Danzig. — On the coast of Pomerania the long chain of sea side resorts, known to almost every German, frequented by Millions. The hinterland is avoided by visitors, though for no good reason. Pomerania is more than a grannery of North Germany, and more than the home of the much praised Pomeranian geese. Its innumerable lakes set in extensive forests, free from noisy crowds, are a paradise for the sensitive and have fascinated many a painter's eye. Its towns bear witness to German public spirit and unconquerable German culture. The same is true of the more densely strewn towns in neighbouring West Prussia, whose "Lowlands" on either side of the River Weichsel with its dairy farms, was the home of the German Gruyère cheese. A little further to the east and we are in East Prussia, a true German Citadel. The priviledged status of this province in former days formed the basis of the historical development of Prussia and Germany under Frederic I, first king of Prussia, and Frederic the Great.

Vast cornfields characterise the Pomeranian landscape

The Church of St. Mary's in Stralsund

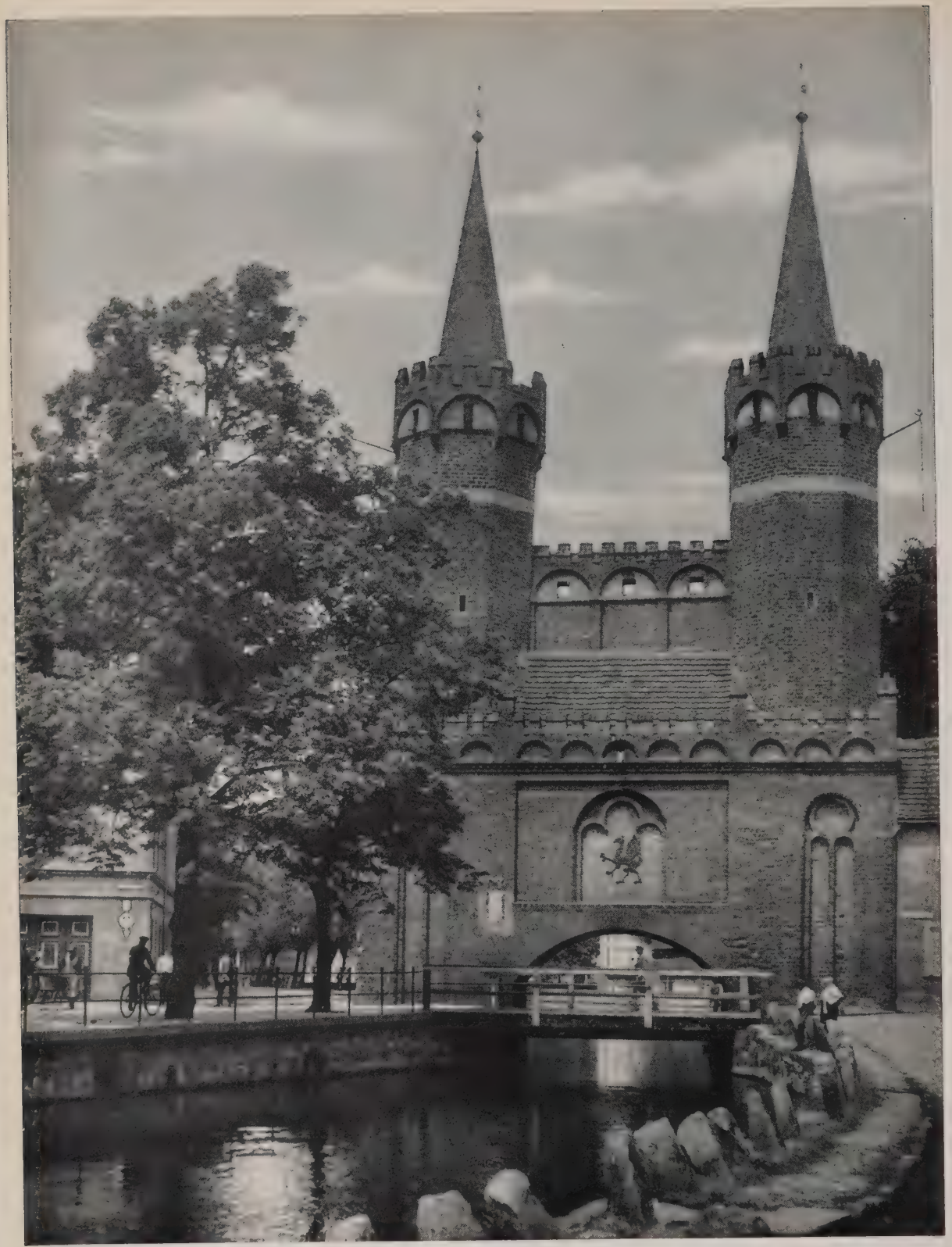
On the Haken Terrace in Stettin/River Oder

The New Gate in Stolp in Pomerania

The Church of St. Mary's in Stolp

The chalk cliffs of the Isle of Ruegen

On the beach at Bansin/Baltic Sea



The Mill Gate in Stargard/Pomerania

Wooden church near Deutschkrone in the Grenzmark

The Church of St. Mary's in Stargard . . .

. . . and in Kolberg

The Marienburg, symbol of power and greatness of the Order of the German Knights

47 The Church of St. Mary's in Danzig dominates the old city

Boats at the reef of Courland

In the delta of the river Memel/Eastprussia

Two symbols of the German East: The Cathedral of Koenigsberg . . .

51 . . . and the ancient Krantor in Danzig

Silesia, Saxony

Silesia, the country on either side of the upper and middle reaches of the river Oder, rich in fertile soil and minerals, Lower Silesia an important horticultural country with extensive vineyards: since it was first cultivated it has always been German. Disregarding a few big land owners, a country of old established German farming folk and German culture. On its left flank its plains rise into mountains of great beauty with famous resorts and health giving spas. Widely renowned its capital Breslau with its venerable cathedral, the old university and the Town Hall; unforgotten as the historic place where the king of Prussia rallied his people for the war of liberation. Since the early middle ages the mining industry of southern Silesia is famous. German enterprise caused big industry to flourish. — But its towns with their romantic arboured walks around the "Ring" remained untouched. — Saxony with its festive "Florence on the Elbe" (Dresden), with its metropolis of international book and trade fairs, with its industry of metal and woven goods which conquered the world markets, Saxony with its varied political history, the brightness of its mentally alert populace, this Saxony has a place in the heart of every German.

Town Hall of the old ducal city of Brieg

Breslau: Palace of the bishop and the towers of the cathed

The Minoriten Church of the bastion fortress Glatz

The Town Hall in Breslau

Winter in the Riesengebirge: the Schneegrubenbaude on the mountain ridge

57 The Riesengebirge seen from the Josefine hut near Schreiberhau

The Beautiful Fountain and Pulverturm (Powder Magazine) in Neisse

59 The Monastery Church in Gruessau, one of the most beautiful buildings in Silesia

Foundry plant in the mountain district of Waldenburg

Riesengebirge landscape

The Nymph's Bath in the Zwinger in Dresden

63

The Wall Pavilion in the Zwinger in Dresden

View from the Bastion across the Elb valley to Lilienstein

65 In the Schrammstein (Scarstone) district of Saxon "Switzerland"

The cathedral of the china-city Meissen/Elbe

67

Hunting castle Moritzburg near Dresden

Thueringia, Anhalt, Saxony Province

Thueringia, Germany's "Green Heart" is, more than any other German province, a geographical unit, open only to the east, surrounded by the wooded Mittelgebirge (mountain range), and criss-crossed in its interior by soft chains of hills, with wide fertile valleys, with its brooks and rivers making their way towards the river Saale and thence the Elbe. An enchanting country studded with fortresses and castles, homeland of a vivacious tribe. Its history reaches far back into the past. In its political disunity which continued for centuries and did not end until 1918 it was typical of the German particularism. Scene of battles against the Magyars, the Hussites, the Pandours and the French. — Sacred as the selected home of the greatest German poets. In early German history it was the boundary region against the Sorbes; Merseburg and Zeitz were its fortresses. — To the north of Thueringia the Altmark played the same roll with the aid of strongly fortified towns. Several of these, such as Tangermuende, Stendal, Torgau and Wittenberg to this day show characteristics of fortresses.

Main section of the Wartburg containing the Minstrel Hall

In the Wartburg, the first courtya

Climbing from Eisenach to the Wartburg

In the Thueringian Forest, the green heart of Germany

In the court of the castle of Merseburg

The Cathedral at Naumburg, a famous monument of medieval architecture

Goethe's house in Weimar Park

Ekkehard and Uta in the Cathedral at Naumburg

Cathedral and Severi Church in Erfurt

The Cathedral at Magdeburg

Market square in Wittenberg, the town of Martin Luther

Muehlberg Castle on the Elbe

Town Hall and St. Mary's Church in Stendal

On the Elbe near Magdeburg

Neustaedter Gate in Tangermuende

83

Uenglinger Gate in Stendal

Brunswick, Hanover, Oldenburg

The political history of this area is colourful, as it is everywhere in Germany where there were once many small states. Secular and ecclesiastical princes developed their territories each in their own way. Yet there is a similarity in all these many districts which to-day make up Lower Saxony. The picturesque towns to this day betray a common history. Goslar with is imperial palace, the city of Brunswick, Hildesheim, Hamlin, ancient Hanover, Lueneburg and many others. All members of the same family, all typically German, more typical and for that reason perhaps even more beautiful than many more famous South German towns which show evidence of a marked foreign influence. Lower Saxony takes us up to the German Bay, from the Harz and Weser mountains in the south to Oldenburg and East Friesland and the North Sea islands. Altogether a country with landscapes of great contrast: Rich corn and sugar beet growing country, vast stretches of health, pastures the size of counties, high moors in the Harz mountains and coastal moorland around the Ems estuary. And out at sea the approaches to the Elbe and Weser estuary the island of Heligoland with its characteristic colours lent by the red rock, the green meadows, and the white dunes.

Wolfenbuettel Castle

Old framework houses in C

The old Brunswick: Cathedral and Lion

87 The modern Brunswick: The Technische Hochschule

By the Ise Falls on the Hart Mountains

In the valley of the Bode near Braunlage Harz

Horned sheep on the Lueneburg moors

Many moor farms are bounded by crude stone walls

The House of the Templers in Hildesheim

93

At the Broad Gate in Goslar

The Town Hall in Hanover

Imposing high houses give a typical impression of the modern Hanover

In the "Old Country" near Hamburg

97

A windmill in the Wursten district near Bremerhaven

In the harbour of Neuharlangersiel/North Sea

99

Summer joys on Norderney Island

On the Lower Weser

101

Farm in Lower Saxony

Evening impression in the castfriesian Wattenmeer

Off Heligoland

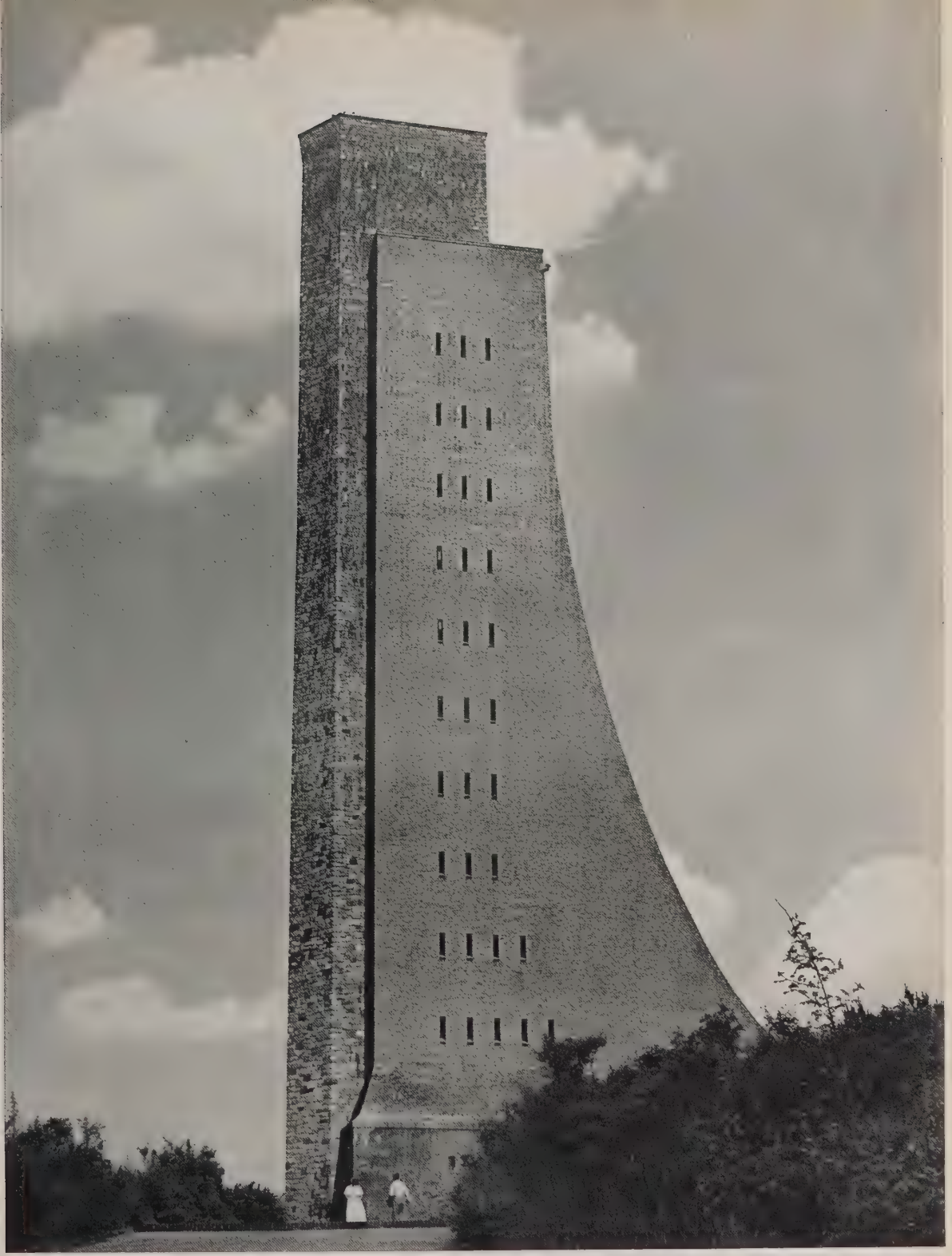
Hanseatic Ports, Sleswick-Holstein

In the preamble to the Basic Law of the Federal Republic, Hamburg and Bremen are referred to as "States," formerly they were known as the "Free Hanseatic Ports." They are City Republics; the last remaining of the numerous privileged cities of the old German Empire. Hamburg, owing to its geographical location—on the mouth of the Elbe river which traverses many provinces—has developed into the most important port of the Continent. Historically this was a matter of chance: The at one time much more important Hanseatic city of Stade was left high and dry when the waters of the Elbe altered its course shifted into a new bed, it was only then that Hamburg prospered. It is for this reason that in Hamburg one will search in vain for traces of the middle ages. Equally the importance of Bremen as a Hanseatic port is of comparatively recent date. From Bremen Christianity spread to the North Sea and Baltic Sea regions of Europe. There remains evident in this city to this day a touch of past ecclesiastical splendour. The city of Luebeck, once the capital of the Hanseatic state, has long lost its political independence; but its monumental buildings bear witness to a great past. Very different in character the former naval base of Kiel, bridgehead on the canal linking the Baltic with the North Sea and roughly separating the fertile and beautiful province of Holstein from bare Sleswick. Here Germany's northernmost town, Flensburg, and not far distant, Gluecksburg—birth place of the last Empress of Germany. On the west coast of Sleswick the Halligen and North Friesian islands —a few larger ones, but many so small that there is room for only one farm.

The "Jungfernstieg" in Hamburg

Chile House in Hamb

Town Hall of the Hanseatic Town of Hamburg



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The Marine Monument Laboe near Kiel

On the Baltic-North Sea-Canal near the bridge of Levensau

The port of Hamburg

The Holsten Gate in Luebeck

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Town Hall of the Hanseatic Town of Bremen

Farms on the Hallig

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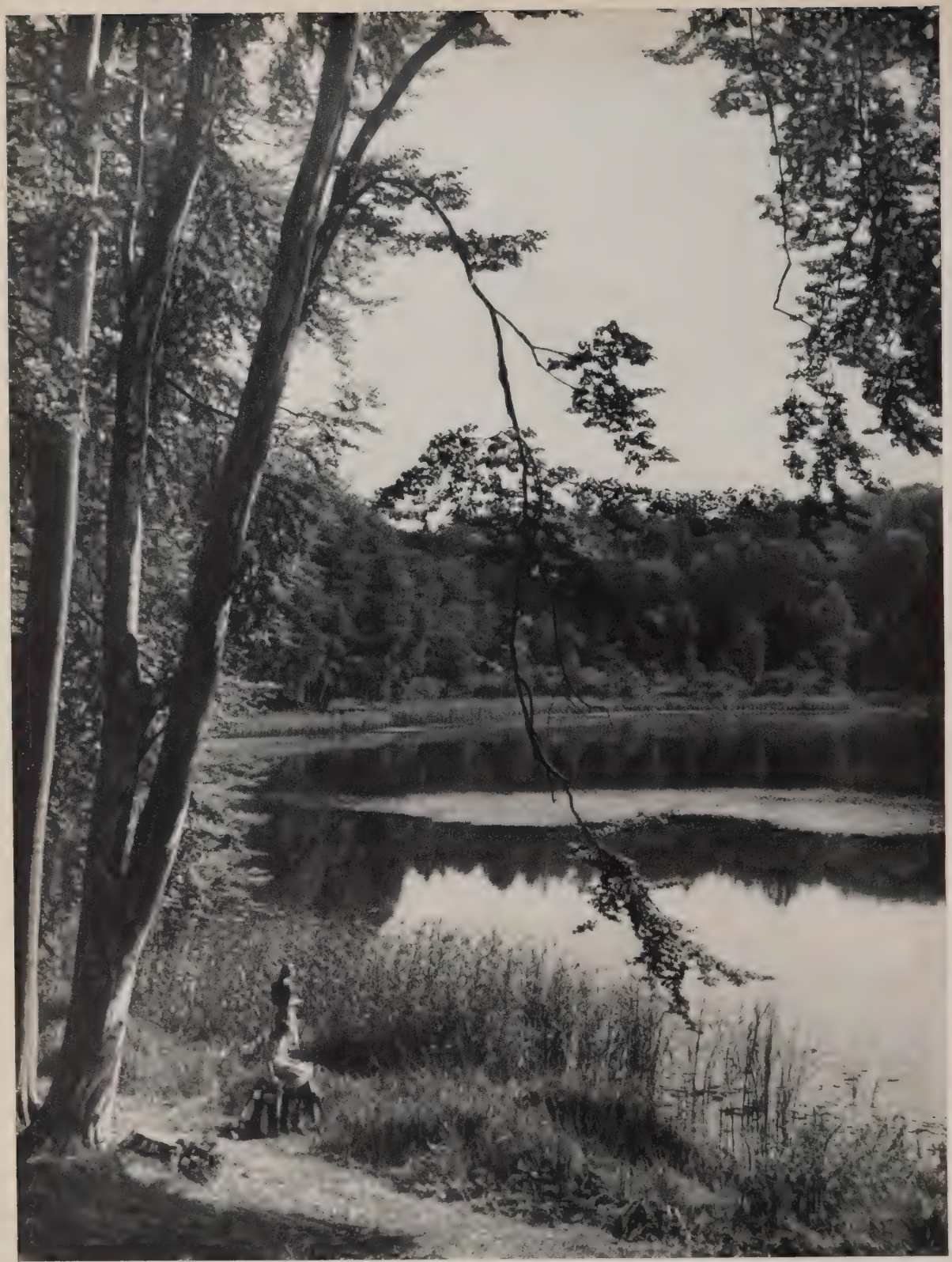
Burg on the Baltic island of Fehmarn



Kolk Lake in the Schleswig-Holstein "Switzerland"

Gluecksburg Castle near Flensburg

The bridge, crossing the Baltic-North Sea-Canal near Rendsburg, is more than 4 miles long

The Olympia Harbour at Kiel

On the "Kieler Foerde"

In the beech forest near Malente-Gremsmühlen

On the shores of Diek Lake in Schleswig-Holstein "Switzerland"

A fishing village on the Schlei near Schleswig

Westphalia, Rhineland

From Minden on the river Weser with the Porta Westphalica to the centre of the industrial area streches the "red earth country," for two thousand years scene of decisive historical events in German history. Here Roman might was defeated by the onslaught of the Germanic tribes, here the peals of peace rang out after thirty years of war; and some hundred years ago Westphalia became the cradle of German heavy industries.—The people are stubborn, proud, tenacious and hard working.

The inhabitants of the middle reaches of the Rhine and Mosel form a strong contrast to the Westphalians. Their happy and cheerful disposition harmonizes with the romantic beauty of their homeland, the mild climate and the fine products from their vineyards. To this country may be applied what Goethe wrote of the French province of Champagne: ". . . a feeling of well-being and comfort . . ., which seems to float in the air of the wine countries." The splendour of ecclesiastical princes of the past lingers on: mighty cathedrals, electoral residential castles, and monasteries. But the ruins of its castles recall times of war. The river Rhine is an artery of world trade. Ruhrort is Europe's most important river port.

The Westfalenhalle (Stadium) in Dortmund, scene of major sport events

Moated Castle of G

Portal Gates of the Corvey Monastery on the river Weser

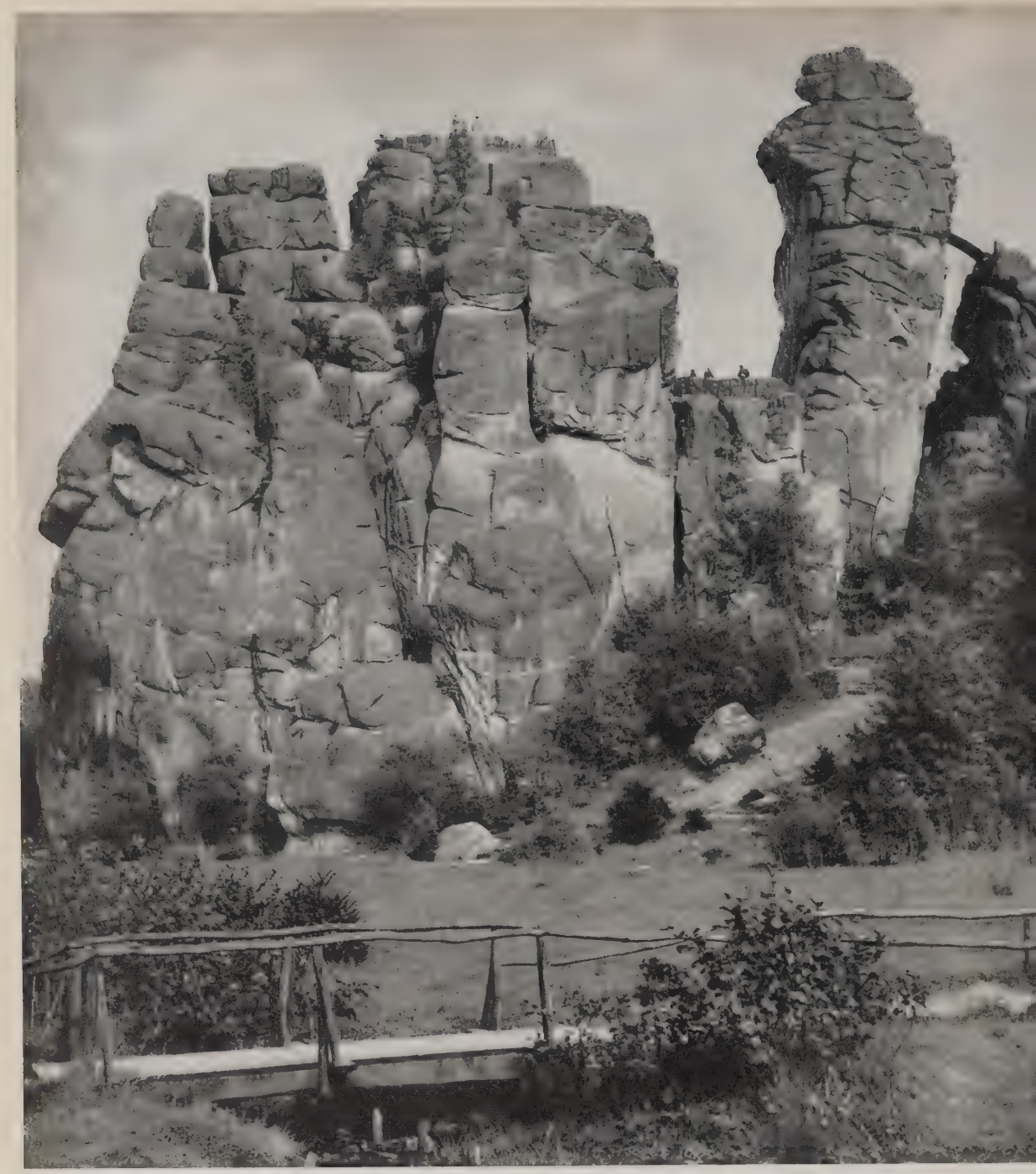
The Huelshoff mansion, a moated castle in the district of Muenster

Town Hall and spires of the Nikolai Church in Lemgo/Lippe

The Town Hall in Bielefeld

Hermann's Statue, a symbol of German unity, erected 1838—73

The Town Hall of Muenster in Westphalia was rebuilt following war damage



Volcanic rocks in the Teutoburg Forest

St. Marien zur Wiese in Soest is one of the most beautiful gothic buildings of Westfalia

In the Town Hall at Osnabrueck the Westphalian Peace was signed

The Town Hall of Paderborn

The industrial area of Rhineland-Westphalia

Impressive bridge buildings are characteristic features in the landscape

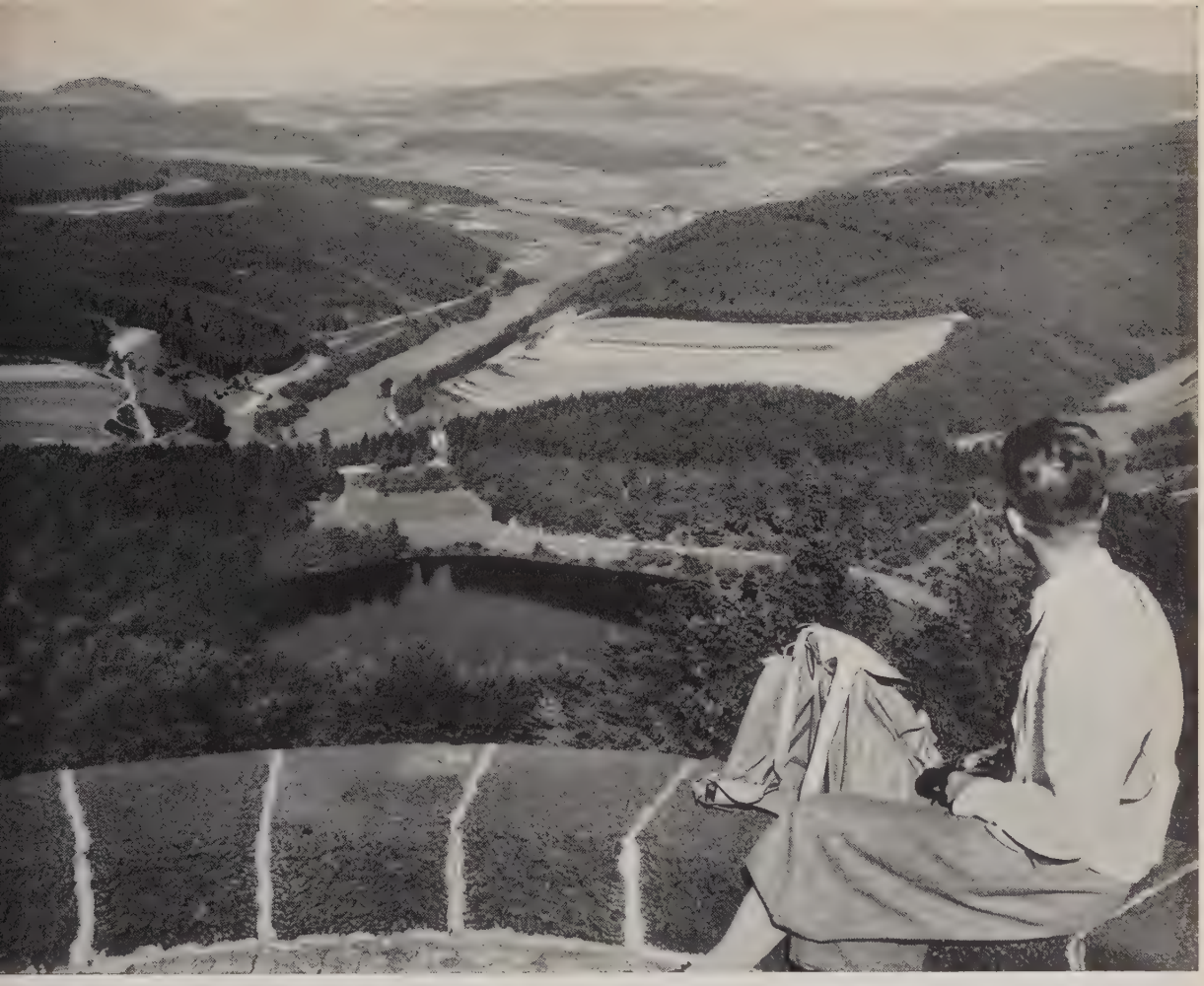
In Essen, one of the largest German industrial towns

Also in Oberhausen—you see the town hall—is plenty of coal and iron

The Koenigsallee, the shopping centre of Duesseldorf

A view of the Mosel valley from the ruins of Bernkastel castle

A Sauerland view



At the Gemuender Maar (crater lake) in the Eifel

Katz Castle and St. Goar village

Stahleck fortress near Bacharach on the Rhine

Federal Parliament building in Bonn

Cologne Cathedral

The market square in Trier with the Roman column

Eltz fortress in the Mosel valley

The Mainz Cathedral is the most magnificent of the three imperial cathedrals

Among the vineyards of the Mosel valley

Coblenz and the "Deutsches Eck" (German Corner)

Ediger, one of the earlist settlements on the Mosel river

Hesse, Palatinate, Saar

Geographically the state of Hesse has not a logical shape; though a coherent territory, its boundaries give the appearance of having been drawn arbitrarily. Yet it is an entity. The people of Hesse have the reputation of being particularly friendly. The character of the inhabitants is like that of their homeland which everywhere radiates a sort of gentle kindliness. — In Hesse lie the two extinct volcanoes Vogelsberg and Rhoen (the name meaning: accumulation of lava) — Hessian too is the world famous spa of Wiesbaden and Bad Nauheim.

Neighbouring the province of Starkenburg is the Palatinate; both landscape and people here show a close relationship to Hesse yet it is a world of its own owing to the predominance of vine cultivations which produces that certain "atmosphere" and makes the people happy and kind.

If it were not for the coal mines (coal mining here began only 100 years ago) the neighbouring Saar would be undistinguishable from the Palatinate. On both sides of the border the same landscape, the same architecture, the same language!

Wilhelmshoehe Castle near Cassel

Lasses from the Schwalm distri

Cascades and Hercules statue in Wilhelmshoehe Park

The Collegiate Church in Dietkirchen on the Lahn river

Two venerable buildings: Limburg Cathedrale . . .

. . . Dietz Castle on the Lahn

View from Braunfels fortress across Hessian country

159 The University city of Marburg with the Elisabeth Church

The pictureaque town of Michelstadt in the Odenwald

Braunfels on the river Lahn with its fortress

Hessian beamed buildings: the Town Hall of Melsungen . . .

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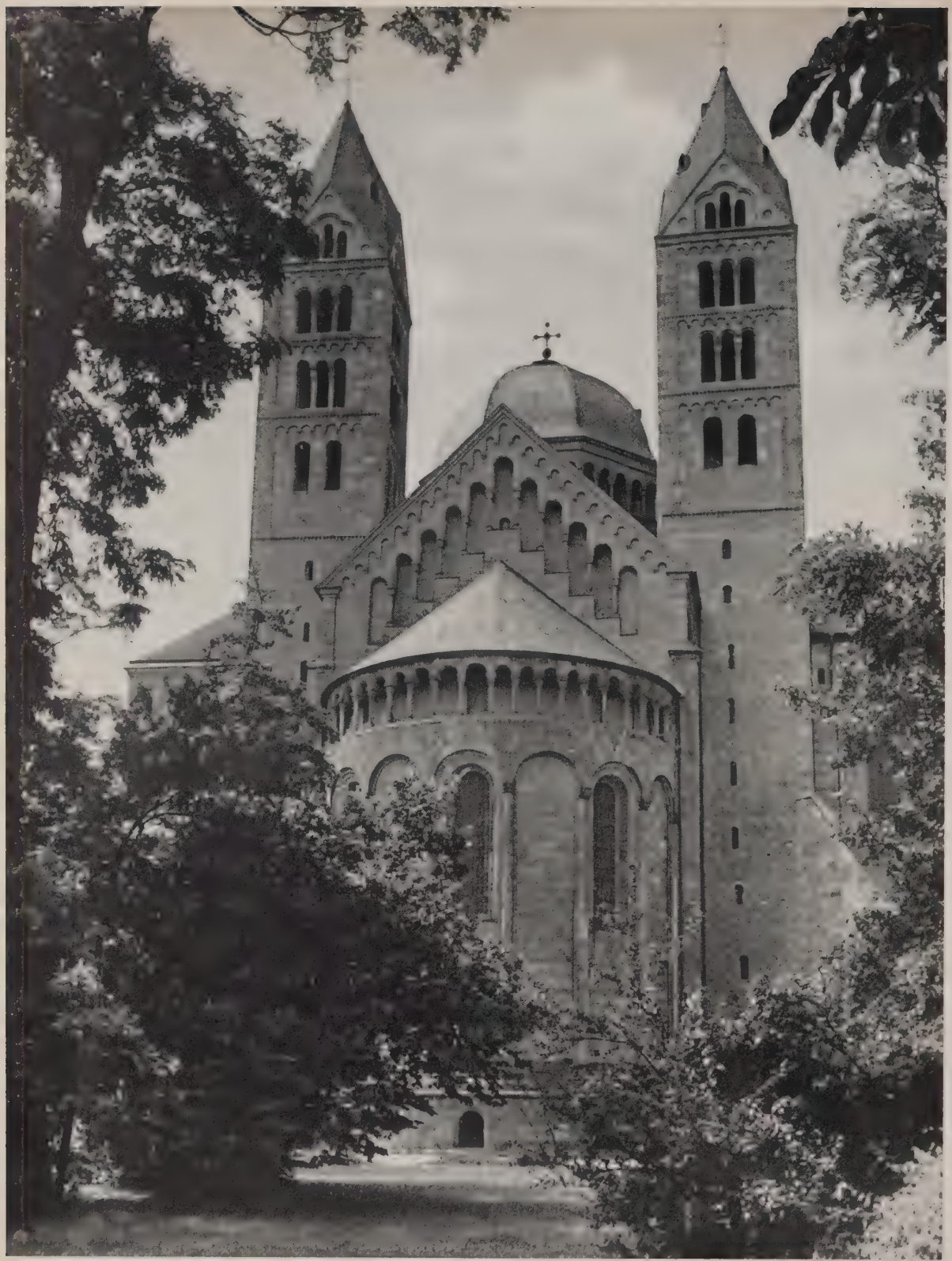
. . . and the Town Hall of Alsfeld

The historic Guard House and . . .

. . . the rebuilt "Roemer" in Frankfort-on-Main

The Junior House, a remarkable building in the new Frankfort

Wetzlar Cathedral



Two witnesses to Germany's past: Speyer Cathedral . . .

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. . . and the imperial cathedral in Worms

The Lahn valley near Nassau

Among the vineyards of the Palatinate

Saarbruecken: The city theatre seen from the terrace of the castle

In a village of the Pfalz

Coal und iron made of the Saarland, . . .

. . . one of the leading German industrial regions

Wurtemberg, Baden

Germany's south-east corner is like a historical picture book. A feast for the painter's eye, irresistable to the poet and a mine of information for the historian. It is the home of two German imperial houses. Bishoprics and monasteries tell a tale of might and wealth of the church in the middle ages; cathedrals and town halls tell of a strong public spirit. Enchanting small provincial towns bear witness to the inhabitants sense of beauty. Industry and craftsmanship flourished here amd gained a world wide reputation. The soil is fertile; everywhere industrious farmers are at work. On the steep sunny banks of the river valleys sun-tanned vine dressers reap a harvest of liquid gold; everywhere there are orchards. More frequently than elsewhere we meet here on the high barren plains, shepherds and their flocks. All the rivers wind and bend as though they wished to stay as long as possible in this beautiful country. The Danube is still a small river here. To the west the Rhine flows majestically, to the south the waters of the "Swabian Ocean" (Lake Constance) reflect the snow-covered Swiss mountains. Massive forest-clad peaks and canyons of the Black Forest, defiant and sombre the steep slopes of the Alb. The people here are industrious, active, tenacious, public spirited, tolerant, proud of their homeland yet open to the world. The majority of German emigrants to the United States came from Wuerttemberg-Baden.

Ueberlingen on lake Constance

The Tuebingen Gate in Reutlin

The romantic town of Meersburg on Lake Constance

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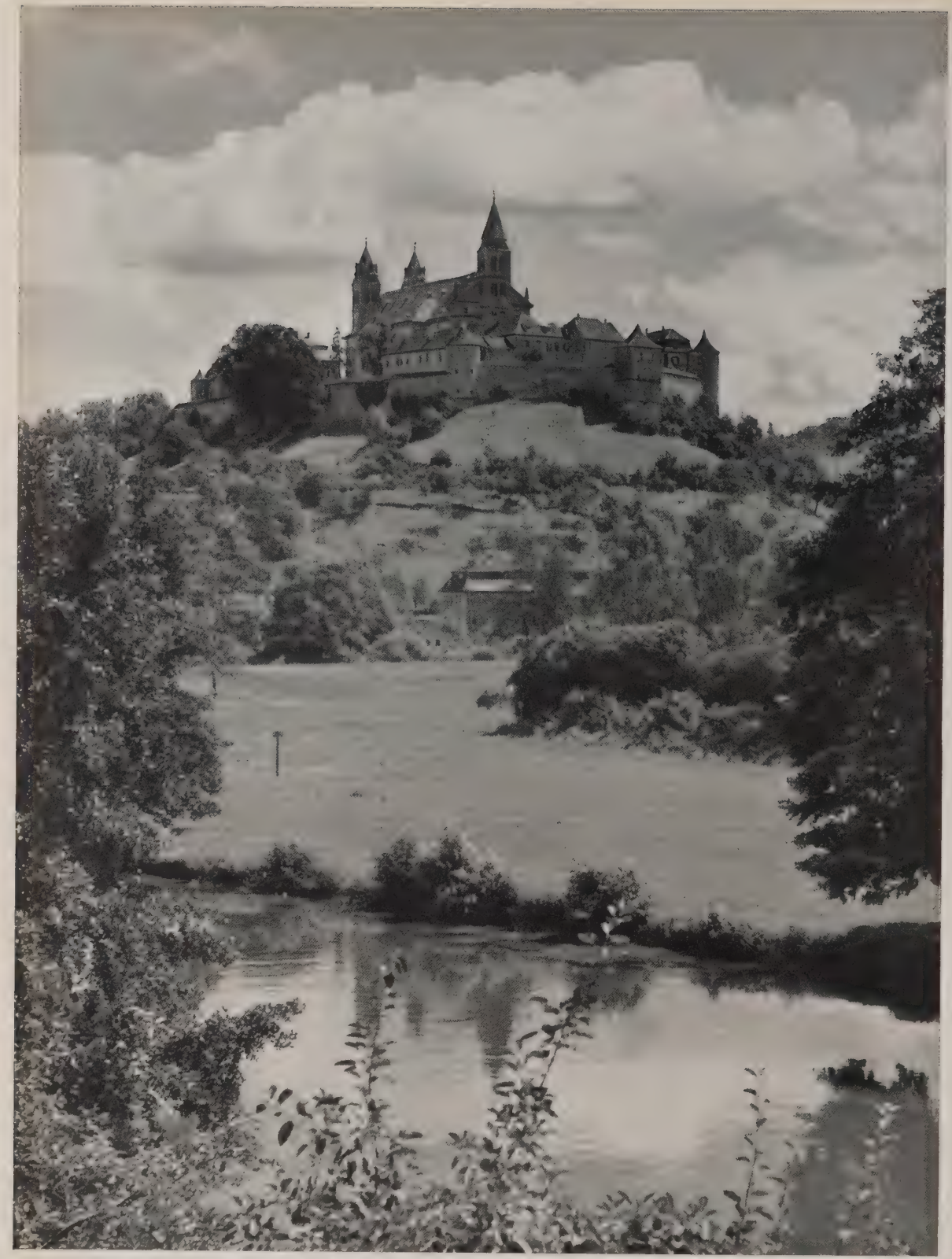
Market Square and Town Hall in Tuebingen

Ulm Cathedral, the highest ecclesiastical building on earth

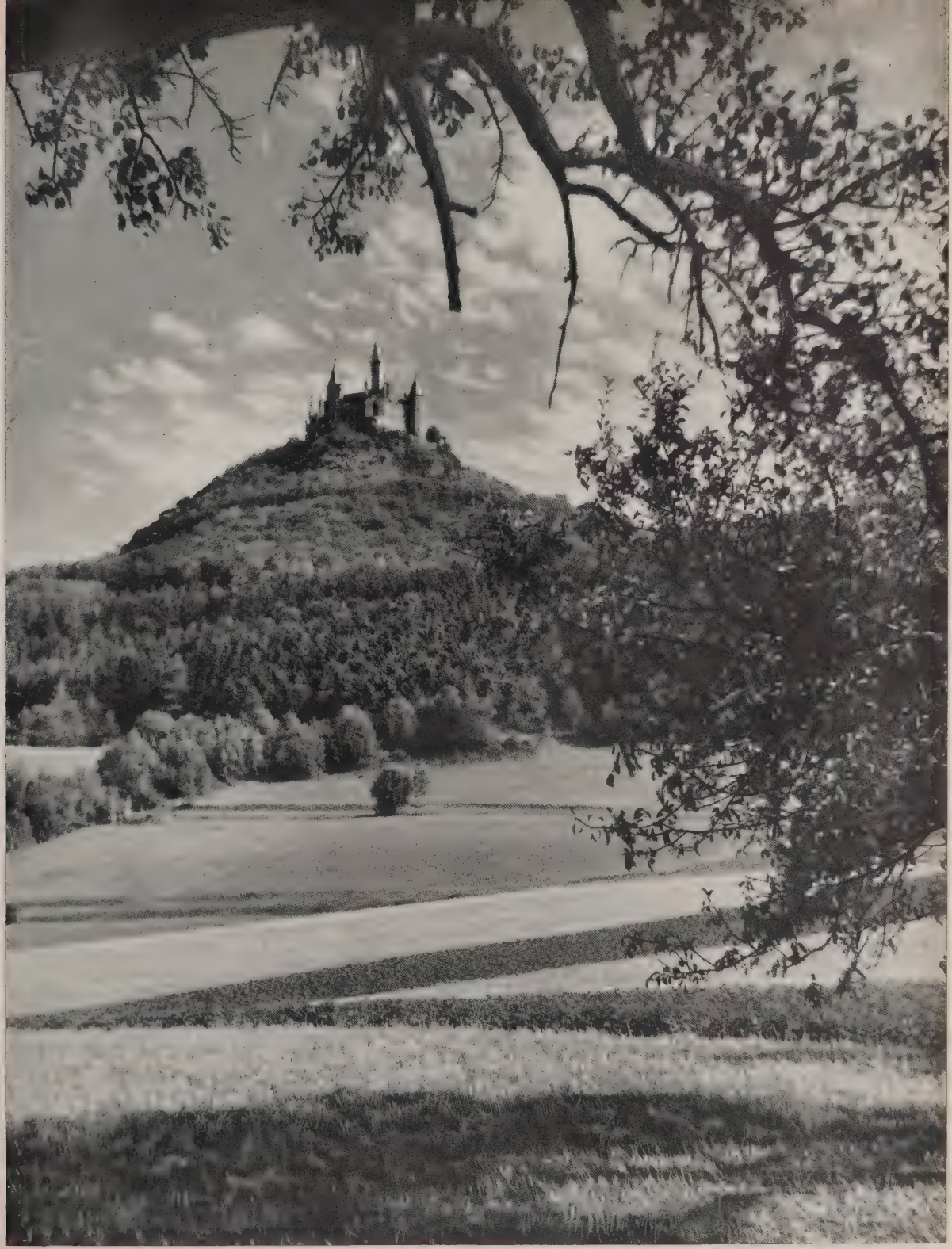
Freiburg Cathedral

Heidelberg, court of the Castle

Solitude Castle near Stuttgart



Comburg fortress near Schwaebisch Hall



185 Hohenzollern fortress on the Swabian Alb

By the River Neckar in Tuebingen

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The Karl Theodor Bridge in Heidelberg

In the monastery library of Wiblingen one is impressed by the magnificent baroque architecture

Lasses form the Black Forest

The new National Theatre in Mannheim

Stuttgart Main Station

Bietigheim in the River Enz

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St. Michael's Church in Schwaebisch Hall

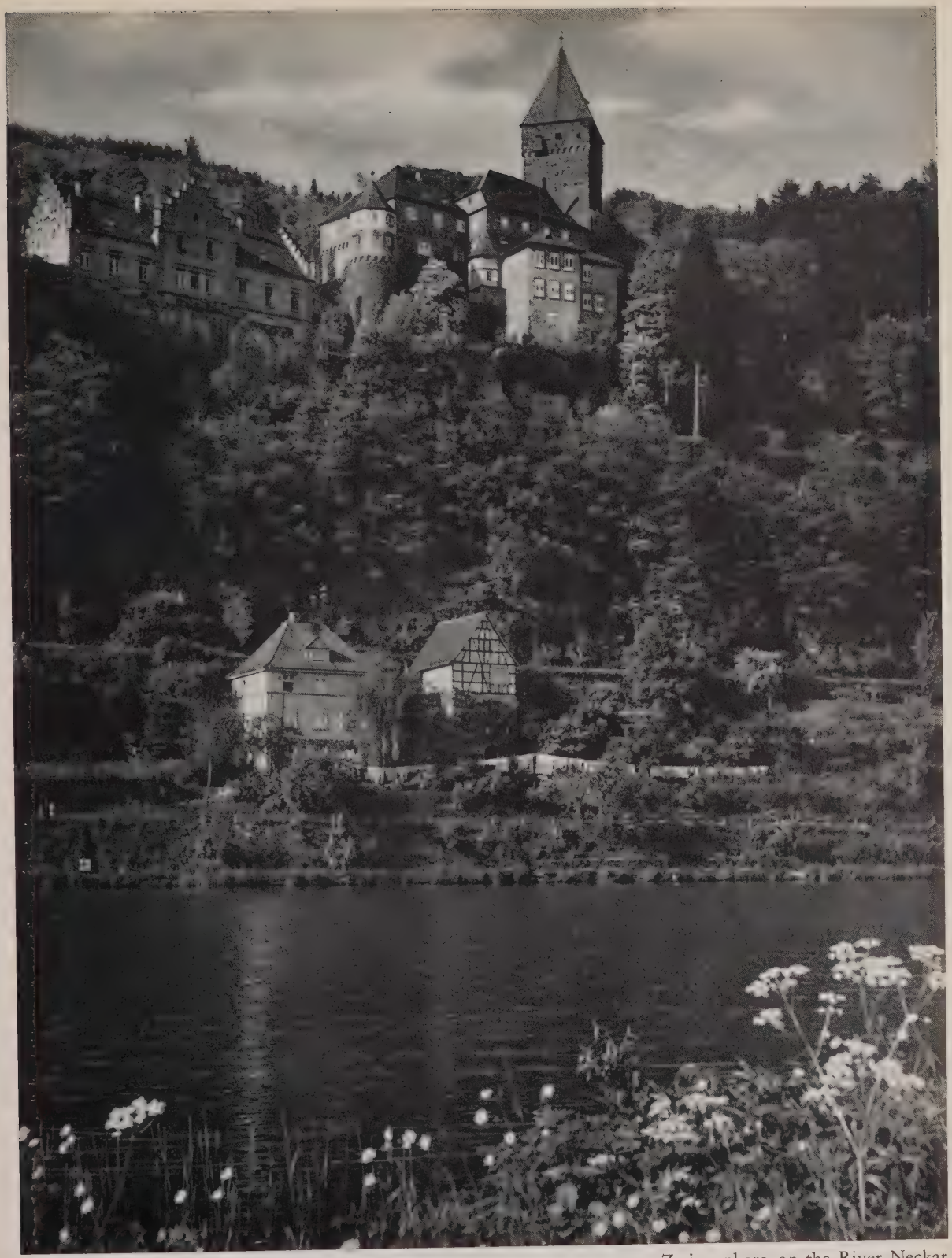
Sigmaringen Castle on the Danube

Wimpfen on the Neckar River

Tournament Court in Langenburg Castle in the Hohenlohe country

Weickersheim Castle in the Tauber valley

Mespelbrunn Castle with moat in the Spessart



Zwingenberg on the River Neckar

The portal of the Knight's Collegiate Church in Wimpfen im Tal

A stately entrance to the Knight's Hall in Weickersheim Castle

Bavaria

When a tourist says Bavaria he usually means the Bavarian Alpine regions: The districts around the Watzmann peaks, the Zugspitz and the Nebelhorn, the lakes in the Alpine foothills with the Royal castles, the Passion Play village: Oberammergau. But it includes also the country of the Franconians, besung by many poets, with "St. Vitus of Staffelstein," Fourteen Saints and Banz Castle; with Bamberg Cathedral from the four towers of which the peal of the bells is carried far across country into Franconian "Switzerland," with the majestic bishopric of Wuerzburg, the town of Duerer and Hans Sachs: Nuremberg and the Wagner city: Bayreuth, and the Main valley with its vineyards on the slopes of the Spessart forest. Bavaria is also the valley of the Danube from the cathedral city of Ulm down to Passau, a town almost Toscan in character. On the northernmost point of the Danube's course: Regensburg, family seat of the princes Thurn and Taxis. In the vast plane between the Danube and the Alps lies Augsburg which owes much of its historical fame to the Fugger family. Its architecture serves as a reminder of close trade relations with Venice in the days of old. A small stretch of the shores of Lake Constance too is Bavarian. Here lies the island town of Lindau, a gay spot on, what is locally known as, the "Swabian Ocean." Queen among the cities is Munich, famed as a centre of the fine arts and equally well known for its beer. Upper and lower Bavaria form the heart of the Bavarian state. The people cling tenaciously to traditional customs and costumes.

The episcopal city of Bamberg with cathedral

The Bamberg equestrian statu

The Main crane and the Marienberg fortress/Wuerzburg

The Danube near Kelheim

Weltenburg Monastery on the Danube

Randeck Castle in the valley of the Altmuehl

The Woernitz Gate in Dinkelsbuehl

Roedergasse and St. Mark's Tower in Rothenburg on Tauber

Regensburg on the Danube

The Roedelsee Gate in Iphofen on Main

The Ludwigs Gate in Nuremberg forms part of the old city wall

Koenigstrasse in Nuremberg and St. Lorenz Church

Town Hall and St. Augustus fountain in Augsburg

The Schnatterloch in Miltenberg on Main

The Baroque Church Fourteen Saints on Main, built by Balthasar Neumann

The Bayern Gate in Landsberg on the River Lech

Burghausen on the river Salzach

Passau, where the rivers Inn and Ilz join the Danube

Oberstdorf, heart of the Allgaeu, and surrounding mountains: Krotten Peaks, . . .

. . . Kratzer, Trettach, Maedelegabel, and Hohes Licht

Munich: The Theatiner-Church seen from the "Hofgarten"

Townhall and Towers of the cathedral to Our Lady

Two famous Upper royal castles, Neuschwanstein and . . .

. . . Linderhof Castle, built by King Ludwig II

Kreuz Gate and Church of Our Lady in Ingolstadt/Danube

The statue of Bavaria and Pantheon on the Theresienwiese in Munich

Ascent to the Zugspitze, Germany's highest peak

In the Spielmannsau district near Oberstdorf in the Allgaeu

On the trans-alpine highway in the district of Berchtesgaden

The Obersee, one of the most romantic German alpine lakes

A view of the Tyrolese Alps from the eastern peak of the Zugspitze

Oberammergau, village of the Passion Play, with Kofel peak

Bayrischzell with Wendelstein peak

235 Eschenlohe with Kistenkopf mountain at the entrance to the Werdenfelser country

Fuessen on the Lech with Hohen Castle

Rottach-Egern on the Tegernsee

Berchtesgaden and the Watzmann peak

The Koenigsee near Berchtesgaden

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